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Vietnam, The Peace Corps . . . see Editorials, Page 4

THE CAMPUS

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Trustees Approve Tuition Increase, Fee Modification

The Board of Trustees has voted to increase the charges for education at Middlebury College by the amount of $250 and to adopt the concept of a Comprehensive Fee in 1970-71.

The Comprehensive Fee will embrace all regularly assessed charges except the Student Activities Fee and the sickness insurance premium.

This single fee will take the place of the hitherto separately stated charges of tuition, room, board, the general fee, a multiplicity of course fees, and the graduation fee. Thus, total costs for next year will rise from $3500 to $3750.

After re-examining the entire fee structure, the Board decided that a Comprehensive Fee was in keeping with the "essence" of a residential college community. In a statement explaining their action, the trustees argued that "the kind of college Middlebury is requires us to have certain programs and facilities which are available uniformly to all admissions candidates."

Whether or not the student chooses to use these programs and facilities, they nevertheless involve costs which are ongoing for the College. The Comprehensive Fee concept calls for recognition of the fact that every student must pay a share of the fixed costs of running the institution.

Under the new procedure, all students will be billed for the Comprehensive Fee with credits appearing on the bill for financial aid granted and pre-established credits for students not living and-or eating in College facilities. Credits for students not residing or taking their meals in College facilities will be $500 and $650, respectively.

The continuing escalation in operating costs is responsible for the increase in fees. Since World War II, the cost per student has risen from $2185 to $4795, representing an average increase during the 1960's of approximately 8 percent. The rate of increase has been greatest toward the end of the decade.

The fee increase is to be accompanied by an increase in financial aid allocations. Through the National Defense Student Loan Fund and the federal Work-Study Program, additional College funds for loans and jobs have been augmented by federal assistance.

Beginning this academic year, substantially increased funds have been made available specifically for disadvantaged students.

Student Senate to Restrict Off Campus living privileges

By DAN GILLMOR

In an effort to help alleviate the severe shortage of low-income housing in the Middlebury area, the Student Senate voted Sunday night to sharply limit off-campus living privileges for Middlebury students, beginning next year.

The action came after the Senate decided that Middlebury students, by moving off-campus in increasing numbers, are depriving low-income families of needed housing and driving up housing costs.

Approximately 75 students currently have official permission to live off-campus.

The Senate measure, overwhelmingly passed by a vote of 15 to 1 with 3 abstentions, read:

"RESOLVED: that the number of Middlebury students living off-campus be restricted to an absolute minimum. The only students living off-campus will be married students and those who, at the discretion of a committee of deans, have serious reasons for needing to live off-campus. This policy will go into effect next September (1970) and will be widely publicized from now on."

Also agreed upon by the Senate was the need for immediate improvements in on-campus living facilities and further study of the college's responsibilities to the surrounding community.

General Resolution

The off-campus living question was first raised at a Senate meeting last Wednesday by Senate chairman Karla Baehr. She proposed a general resolution stating that "if, indeed. . .students living off-campus are causing a rise in rent and making housing difficult for the members of the community to find," then the college should take appropriate action to help solve the problem, by limiting off-campus living.

Members of the Student Senate will conduct an open meeting of the new off-campus living policy next Wednesday at 7:00 P.M. in Willard Lounge.

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Academic failures on rise

By KEVIN DUNN

The number of male academic failures is at a high level for the second year in a row. Even though the number is down slightly from first term last year — there were 38 casualties this year, as opposed to 44 last — it is still significantly higher than the figure of eighteen for 1967-8.

Special measures — in particular, a Winter Study Group for eleven Black Freshmen who had flunked out — have been taken to deal with the problems of flunkouts.

Raw Data

In addition, ten women flunked out this year, and although all were readmitted, Dean of Women Elizabeth E. Kelly stated that this was a "significant rise" over last year. She warned against being misled by the raw data however. Many of these girls had health problems, or had trouble adjusting to the greater freedom in the dorms.

The reason for the high flunkout level in the past two years, according to Dean of Men Bruce B. Peterson, is that in the four-course curriculum, it is easier to flunk out — especially as a freshman. Under the old five-course system, freshmen had different criteria for failure, but under the new set-up, the rules are the same for all four classes. Thus, while only two freshmen flunked out in the fall term of 1967-68, the figures show seventeen freshmen last year and nineteen this year.

Readmissions

But the crucial statistic, is that of readmissions. Last year, fourteen of the freshmen were immediately readmitted, this

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Van Vleck Leads Campus Drive For Legal Abortion, Population Control

By STEVE EARLY

As part of a general campaign against over-population and pollution, Associate Professor of Biology David Van Vleck is leading an on-campus drive to collect signatures for a petition calling for the legalization of abortion in Vermont.

The House Judiciary Committee of the state legislature is currently considering a reform measure that would liberalize Vermont's 124 year old abortion law. The present statute limits legal abortions to women whose lives would be endangered by continued pregnancy.

The proposed legislation would allow abortions in cases where pregnancy resulted from rape or incest, where the mental or physical health of the woman would be impaired, and where there was a good chance the child would be born with serious mental or physical deformities.

Dr. Van Vleck's petition, which will be circulated among students and faculty this week, advocates more than mere reform of the present law.

David Van Vleck

It asks the Vermont legislature "to lead the way in our nation in regard to defending individual rights by legalizing abortion in our state so that any pregnant woman, regardless of her economic or social status, can obtain an abortion if she so desires."

The petition links the absence of legalized abortion to the problems of overpopulation, environmental deterioration, and poverty. It states:

"We, the members of the Middlebury community, recognize that the future quality of life in the United States and the world is being threatened by the swift increase of population, pollution and consumption of limited natural resources.

"We realize that unchecked population growth will continue to nullify any attempts to solve most social, economic, and political problems, both nationally and internationally.

"We realize that unwanted pregnancies contribute not only to swift population growth but also to large numbers of illegal abortions with consequent loss of life and unneccesary tragedy

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Report Proposes Change In Faculty Tenure Rules

By TED HOBSON

The Faculty at its February meeting will consider several recommendations for tenure reform contained in the report of the Ad Hoc Faculty Committee on Rules.

The committee's report, known as the "tenure document," proposes a change in the tenure appeals board and the minimum period a faculty member would have to teach before being considered for permanent appointment.

It also provides for a formal process by which student opinion about a particular faculty member will be solicited before a tenure decision is made.

Competence

The report establishes as the criteria for reappointment and tenure the "professional competence and promise" of the faculty member, and his "value to the community." According to the report, "professional competence shall be measured primarily in terms of teaching."

The Rules Committee recommends a qualifying period for tenure that violates AAUP regulations, which require a decision after seven years at a college. The report calls for a qualifying period of "six years of service in academic instruction at Middlebury College or seven years of service in full-time academic instruction at the college level, including not less than four years on the faculty of Middlebury College." But "no more than two years of teaching completed before obtaining the normal terminal degree for the discipline shall be included."

Dr. George B. Saul, chairman of the Rules Committee, says

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New Freshman Program Considered by the EPC

Dean Dennis O'Brien has given a proposal to the Educational Policy Committee that would radically change the freshman program at Middlebury.

The proposal offers five "units," including the following:

"A Project Unit: Either in academic research, scientific experiment, or creative and artistic material.

Two six-week Problems Courses: in different Divisional Area. In combination with the Winter Term, students would take courses in all three divisional areas: Humanities, Natural Sciences, and Social Sciences.

Analogies: a special course organized on an interdivisional basis to contrast the varieties of intellectual and artistic methods.

An elective course from the standard catalogue. (Giving language and science majors a chance to get the necessary start.)

Activities and Expression: a three-term, non-credit unit covering Physical Education, community service and craft activities.

In addition, first-term freshmen may elect a sixth course from the catalogue and drop it without penalty at any time during the term.

The EPC has not yet decided how each part would be graded, nor whether or not the parts will be offered during one or both terms of the freshman year. But the proposal looks as if it will be taken by the EPC to the faculty in time for possible institution next fall.

Kodak Grants $6,000 to Midd.

An unrestricted $6,000 grant from the Eastman Kodak Company to Middlebury College was recently announced by Middlebury President James I. Armstrong.

Under Kodak's program of aid to higher education, direct grants are made to privately supported colleges and universities in relation to the number of graduates employed by the company. These grants, made for the last 15 years, have provided more than $4.5 million in unrestricted funds to some 500 institutions.

Through the direct grant, Kodak recognizes that the actual cost of education received by graduates now employed by the company, was considerably greater than the amount received from tuition and fees. The company intention, through these grants, is to help participating colleges and universities recover part of the deficit and to encourage graduates themselves to contribute.

Peeping Tom Reported By Dorms

A late night prowler has been reported in the area of Allen and the Chateau. On Monday night he was seen in the shadows near Allen Hall. Two campus security men chased the man across Weybridge Street and over Otter Creek. Though they pursued him for more than half an hour, they were unable to catch him before he got into a car behind the Battell block.

The man, who Fred Spencer, Chief of Campus Security, identified as being about forty years of age, returned again on Tuesday at 8:00 p. m. He was seen looking into the windows of Allen and the Chateau. Then, on Friday night after midnight, he chased a girl from the Chateau to Hepburn.

Failures Rise...

Continued from page 1

year twelve; Dean Peterson implied that, since individual cases were considered on their own merits, the figures for the two years are statistically the same.

A crucial matter of academic policy is involved in the matter of readmissions; the deans must decide whether the student will survive at Middlebury if he is readmitted.

D-Credits

Peterson said that there is no sense in keeping somebody on here if he does not belong — that is, if the prospects are that he will flunk out eventually anyway. If a student does not belong here, it is better to get him somewhere where he is more suited as early as possible, rather than have him waste time here accumulating non-transferrable D-credits.

Peterson also pointed out that a higher percentage of Black freshmen flunked out first term this year — all of whom were readmitted. Mrs. Kelly, on the other hand, preferred not to give a racial breakdown of the female flunkouts.

No Marginal Students

Peterson said that no truly marginal or high-risk students were admitted last fall. Some of the black students had what Peterson called "particular problems" and the College did not arrange a first semester program to help them develop study skills.

To make up for this, the College has now established a Winter study Group with an enrollment of eleven freshmen. According to Arnold McKinney, one of the study group tutors, the special one-month course is designed "to give them experience in handling different areas of material and to move them into the concept of the responsibilities of college life." Assistant Dean of Men Dale Deletis, Mrs. Marion Munford, and 1969 Middlebury graduate Frank Jones are also serving as tutors.

Not Remedial

McKinney declined to label the program as a remedial one, stressing that it is "no more remedial than English 101, or any other baby course." The tutors enlist the aid of various professors and the Winter Lecture Series for course material. The lecturers do not talk down to the students, all of whom come from inner - city high schools; the aim of the course is to accustom the students to the jargon of each academic discipline and to get them comfortable in using it. Thus, the students may attend Professor Teush's lecture on "the Responsibilities of the Artist" one day, and a physics lecture from Dr. Wissler several days later.

There is a great emphasis on test-taking and writing papers—both short papers about the lectures and correlated readings, and one ten-page research paper.

Devised at Middlebury

The program was devised entirely by people here at Middlebury. There was no model, so the effectiveness of the course in averting further academic failures is a matter which has yet to be shown. This is the first effort to implement the theory of translating the material into something which the students can grasp. The course is essentially another introductory course, only one which was not offered last fall. Rather than teaching the subject matter of one discipline, the course tries to teach methods of approaching the various disciplines.

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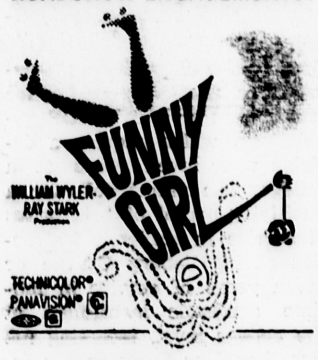

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Student Senate Restricts Off - Campus Living

Continued from page 1

At Karla's suggestion, the Senate agreed to investigate the housing situation by obtaining the first-hand views of a representative of the local OEO office and of someone familiar with Middlebury real estate matters.

David Rosen, a VISTA volunteer, and Lynn Hinman, Middlebury's Co-ordinator of Student Activities and a local real estate dealer, came to the Sunday Senate meeting to discuss the local housing problem. They were in agreement on the following points:

1) There is an enormous housing shortage in Addison County, and Middlebury in particular. In fact, the shortage is so acute that both Rosen and Hinman agreed that it is "the greatest single emergency in the town, the county, and the state of Vermont as well," a view shared by Governor Davis. This shortage affects all levels of living standards, but hardest hit are those in the lower-income brackets.

Natural Advantage

2) When students rent either houses or apartments in the area, they have a natural advantage over lower-income ($5-7000 per year) families wishing to rent the same units. First, because a group of students can afford to split up the cost of the units, they can outbid the man who is the sole source of income for his family.

Hinman cited one unit that was being rented to a truck driver's family for $60 a month that is now being rented to three students for $100 a month, or about $35 per student. Hinman added that this could potentially be the typical situation. Landlords have realized the situation, and in many cases have raised their rents considerably.

Exhobitant Rates

Also, when several students rent an apartment for the standard period of ten months (September-June) the landlord can then sublet it in July and August to Summer School students at exhorbitant rates. Finally, it is often more profitable for an owner to subdivide a family-sized house into smaller apartments specifically for students.

3) When a family cannot find reasonably priced housing, it is forced to accept sub-standard housing, merely to have a roof over its head, if nothing else. This, in turn, forces many poverty-level ($3500 and under, per year) families literally out in the cold, for lack of any kind of decent housing. According to Rosen, there are more than 300 of these poverty-level families in the immediate area who are insufficiently housed.

Feeding the Fires

4) The housing problem would be severe even if no students lived off-campus, but any off-campus living only "feeds the fire" of insufficient housing.

5) It is highly unlikely, in the forseeable future, that any substantial building of privately owned houses or apartments will take place in the immediate area because construction costs and interest rates are both extremely high. And neither the town nor the county has shown any real interest in financing low-cost housing construction.

Cause of the Problem

In general, then, both Rosen and Hinman agreed that while Middlebury students are not in themselves the cause of the poblem, they only make things worse by moving off-campus. By its action, the Senate indicated its agreement.

Following the vote, the Senate discussed the immediate and potential ramifications of its action. This discussion centered upon the problem of improving living situations on-campus. The Senate passed a measure reviving the College Committee on Residence which will recommend action in the following

1. Construction of smaller, house-type dormitories as soon as financially feasible.

2. Remodelling of existing dormitories (elimination of long, cellblock-like corridors, installation of rugs for greater quiet, modification of room sizes, etc.)

3) Inclusion of existing houses — Hillcrest, Porter, etc. — in the year-end room draw.

4) Institution of bloc-drawing by small groups of people, particularly in the New Dorms.

5) Establishment of at least one co-ed dormitory.

Essentially, then, the purpose of the Residence Committee will be to set in motion, as soon as possible, a plan to substantially improve present dormitory life.

Senate Chairman Karla Baehr indicated that a great deal of responsibility will be placed upon the students themselves, primarily in matters such as noise levels and social life. She added that "if people **must** exist together in dorms, and this is made clear to them before they come, they **will** exist together. Hopefully, of course, they will want to do more than simply exist together, and will learn to **live** together."

Enough Space

No problem is forseen in accommodating everyone here on campus next fall. According to the deans, there is enough space at the present time to house all those who are now living off-campus with permission. In addition, it is expected that the former chemistry building will be available as a women's residence by next fall.

In general, the Senate and the College Council (which endorsed the off-campus living measure on Monday) felt that the Senate action was a first step toward greater recognition of the College's responsibilities to the surrounding community.

Volunteer Work

It was suggested at the College Council meeting that students concerned about the housing situation could also volun- income housing construction projects sponsored by the OEO, agreed, saying there is plenty of such work for students who want to help. He suggested that those interested contact the local OEO office.

Karla Baehr and others on the Senate intend to pursue further the question of what the College as an institution can do to initiate projects aimed at improving the living conditions of the poor in Addison County.

A smart politician is one who has a sense of timing to know how soon to grab credit for a program if it succeeds, without taking the blame if it fails.

Abortion Reform

Continued from page 1

to individual mothers and their families.

"Consequently, we petition the governor and the legislature of the state of Vermont to urge the federal government to give high priority to the control of growth of population and pollution in our nation."

Dr. Van Vleck hopes that the petition and his Winter Term lecture next Tuesday will arouse community interest in the crisis of the environment. His talk, "Population, Pollution, Poverty, and Posterity," will deal with the ecological role of legalized abortion and other population control measures.

Van Vleck believes that many conservationists, concerned about things like air and water pollution, fail to relate overpopulation to the problems of the total environment. He points out that while our present world population is growing, we are destroying the capacity of our soil, minerals, air, and water to support even the number of people alive now.

Describing the current abortion reform proposal as "a very conservative bill," Van Vleck says that it will only discriminate against lower income people and aggravate their already considerable family problems.

These same low-income people also suffer from lack of information about birth control so a group of Middlebury townspeople, including Van Vleck and several doctors, is starting a local family - planning center in February. Affiliated with Porter Hospital, the center will provide information about contraception to those who can't afford private medical advice.

People using the services will be charged according to their ability to pay and these may include some Middlebury co-eds, who at present have to go to the Planned Parenthood Clinic in Burlington.

Under existing policy, the College physician Dr. George Parton will not prescribe birth control devices for any undergraduate women.

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The Campus

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Opinions expressed on the editorial page do not necessarily reflect the official position of the College. Signed columns, letters and articles are the responsibility of the writer.

Steve Early, former Managing Editor, is the new Editor-in-Chief of The Campus. **A junior political science major, Early is an officer of the Student Senate and a member of Middlebury's Ethan Allen Chapter of SDS.**

Other staff members, old and new, include Ted Hobson, Nancy Grimes, Karen Abarbanel, Nat Ayer, Dan Gillmor, Bob Metzgar, Mel Forrest, and Marion Delgado.

Editorial

The Peace Corps

Representatives of the Peace Corps were recruiting on campus last week and the view of the program they presented in private conversation was a good deal less cheery than that contained in official Peace Corps literature. The recruitment brochures make the usual appeal to youthful idealism. Prospective volunteers are warned about the rigorous training, the physical hardship, poor living conditions, and many other problems of life and work in an underdeveloped country. Service in th eCorps is nonetheless sold as the last Great American Adventure — a unique opportunity for a dedicated young person to do something on his own to change the world.

Unfortunately, the changes that are so desperately needed in much of the underdeveloped world will not be brought about by the efforts of the Peace Corps, however well-intentioned. It is significant, though, that two of the recruiters on campus last week acknowledged this fact. Both were quite candid about the Peace Corps' many limitations as an "engine of reform" and both agreed that in many Peace Corps "host countries" modernization can only be achieved through the revolutionary transformation of existing social, political, and economic structures.

As they described it, most Peace Corps volunteers face the same basic dilemma. When serving in places like Columbia, Iran, Thailand, and the Philippines, volunteers work at the invitation and under the direction of the local government. When these governments represent, as they so often do, wealthy and corrupt oligarchies which are opposed to real reform, PCV's soon find that to accomplish their mission they would have to challenge or help overthrow the very people who invited them.

Volunteers are not allowed to engage in the internal politics of their host country, however. They must be content with making small improvements in the areas of health, education, agriculture, etc. As the recruiters admitted, this means that Peace Corps programs will at best make life at a subsistance level only a little more bearable for a few of the millions of people suffering in the poverty of the Third World. For the recruiters and for most volunteers, this is reason enough to continue the effort. Others are not so sure. Some ex-PCV's have formed a group called the Committee of Returned Volunteers which believes that the Peace Corps, by serving the status quo, actually retards reform and perpetuates the suffering of the poor.

The CRV is not alone in its radical critique of America's international role. Both of the recruiters were severely critical of the Vietnam War, the State Department, the CIA, foreign aid practices, and U.S. foreign policy in general. They noted that the subversive activities of the CIA have become so notorious around the world that Peace Corps volunteers are routinely suspected of being CIA agents. Anti-American feeling has apparently also been fostered by the ineptitude of American foreign service officers and AID officials. Both recruiters saw the present funding of U.S. aid programs as being totally inadequate and one felt that all American financial assistance should be channeled through multi-lateral sources like the U.N. and the World Bank.

The other had recently returned from India and he was particularly pessimistic about the prospects for that country's development. While acknowledging that the government of Indira Gandhi had moved to the left, nationalizing the banks and making some attempt to implement land reform, he argued that India's parliamentary system, dominated by wealthy land owners in the Congress party, is actually hindering the process of modernization. The other recruiter agreed that a revolutionary dictatorship was often the only answer and expressed considerable admiration for Castro's Cuba .

Both recruiters believe that Peace Corps volunteers more often than not return to this country disillusioned and increasingly skeptical about America's role in the world. Apparently only a few returned-volunteers have attempted to influence the course of our foreign policy by joining the foreign service; most have simply come home and gone back to school, into teaching or one of the other professions.

Perhaps it is the Peace Corps' greatest achievement that so many of its former members have a perspective on the world radically different from that of most Americans. The returned volunteers have seen at first hand the reality of the widening gap between the rich and the poor nations. They know that America with its great wealth cannot continue to ignore the poverty and misery of so much of the world. And they realize that a counter-revolutionary America will only prolong the agony of underdevelopment.

(Editor's note: For more on dissent in and out of the Peace Corps, see article on page 5.)

Herbicides & Homicides

In its first year in office, the Nixon Administration has repeatedly shown that good public relations can do much to disguise bad policy. A recent example is the President's handling of the chemical and biological warfare question. In a widely publicized speech, Mr. Nixon agreed that the U.S. should ratify the 1925 Geneva Protocol limiting the development, stockpiling, and use of chemical and bacteriological weapons. Thanks to his highly selective (and less publicized) interpretation of the Geneva ban, the use of chemical defoliants, herbicides, and non-lethal anti-personnel gasses will not fall under the new restrictions. And no wonder. These are the very same weapons which the U.S. is using so indiscriminately in Vietnam today.

WHAT WE HAVE DONE

Our tactics there have been crude but simple. As reported in a recent New Republic article, "What Have We Done to Vietnam:" "villages have been leveled with napalm; caves and bunkers have been saturated with tear gas to drive protected soldiers into the open fire of fragmentation bombs; crops have been destroyed and jungles defoliated to deny the enemy food and cover."

The figures are staggering. As usual, they belie official accounts of how these weapons are employed. Since 1964, the U.S. has used almost 14 million pounds of tear and lung gas in Vietnam — more than half the total weight of all mustard gas used by both sides in World War I. According to the Army, gas is used only in "riot situations" and, in combat, to save lives. It is supposedly applied only sparingly, not as a routine means of providing targets for the heavy bombardments of our B-52s.

Crop killers are likewise used only to deny food and protection to enemy troops. Since 1962, American C-123 cargo planes have dumped more over 100 million pounds of chemical herbicides on approximately four million acres of land, including 500,000 acres of croplands. The "enemy" can move around but now four million acres — an area the size of Massachusetts — have been defoliated, with what permanent effect no one knows.

WAR BABIES

There is one by-product of America's environmental warfare that doctors are beginning to notice. Since 1967 there has been a rapidly increasing number of miscarriages and malformed babies attributed to human exposure to herbicides. Several of the Army's most popular chemicals have been identified as possible teratogenic agents, meaning that like Thalidomide they are capable of producing serious birth defects when ingested by pregnant women.

The Army has graciously agreed to restrict their use to areas of limited population. But some scientists are now wondering if these same herbicides may prove to be "the ecological equivalent of Thalidomide." The answer is years away. But then as long as the U.S. pursues only gradual withdrawal, so is the end of the war.

Vietnam: No Victory

The recent press conference of South Vietnamese President Nguyen Van Thieu should be of great concern to both opponents and supporters of "Vietnamization," the Nixon strategy for ending the war. As widely reported in the American press, Thieu's statements were blunt, belligerent, and totally uncompromising.

While a major aim of "Vietnamization" has been the removal of all U.S. ground combat troops by the end of 1970, Thieu said this would be "impossible and impractical." He predicted instead that even a limited withdrawal will "take many years." His reason: the South Vietnamese Army will not in the foreseeable future be capable of handling the ground fighting — even with massive air, artillery, and logistical support from the 200,000 U.S. troops who would remain in Vietnam after combat forces left.

NO COOPERATION

Thieu also made it quite clear that his government would not cooperate with further gradual withdrawal unless the U.S. sharply stepped up the training and equipping of the South Army (ARVN). The real object of this is not to enable the ARVN to do more of the fighting, but rather to strengthen Thieu's only significant base of support among his own people. His regime remains a military dictatorship dependent wholly on the presence of American troops. Among his domestic opponents are non-communist nationalists like Tran Van Don and ex-general Dong Van Minh, both of whom helped to overthrow Diem. These men no wsupport a negotiated peace and the formation of a broad based coalition government. At his press conference, Thieu described coalition as an "enemy trick"; those who advocate it either "work for the communists" or "they are pro-communists.

FORCING A COMPROMISE

A negotiated settlement among the various political forces in South Vietnam cannot be achieved as long as the U.S. continues to strengthen the South Vietnamese army and encourage the intrangience of President Thieu. To force the Saigon government into a compromise with the NLF and its own non-communist opposition, the Nixon Administration must set a firm deadline for the complete withdrawal of all U.S. combat and support troops. Six months should be time enough. After that, the South Vietnamese will have to begin the painful task of reconstructing their devastated and fragmented society. Some form of provisional coalition government, dominated by the NLF, will undoubtedly be formed. Normal relations will be established with the North and eventually Vietnam will be re-unified under the leadership of men who have fought for 25 years to free their country from the domination of two foreign powers and the domestic elite both supported.

For the U.S., there is nothing to negotiate about in Vietnam. Our intervention there was unilateral; we should withdraw the same way. Opponents of the war in this country must not relax their opposition. The Democratic Party must not neglect the war as an issue in the fall congressional elections. In disarming the anti-war movement and creating a quiet consensus in support of his policy, President Nixon has won only a temporary victory. And no victory at all for the people of Vietnam.

Acting Chairmen Appointed

Three temporary appointments of departmental chairmen at Middlebury College were announced last week by

Named acting department chairmen were Miss Joan Towne, Women's Physical Education; Paul E. Nelson, Political Science, and Dr. Nicholas Clifford, History. Miss

PCV's: The Anti-War Corps

(Note: The following article is reprinted from **Hard Times** (formerly **MAYDAY**), a weekly political journal, published in Washington and edited by Andrew Kopkind and James Ridgeway.)

Like most of the new institutions of reform set up in the Sixties, the Peace Corps has failed in its stated mission and serves instead as a bulwark against real reform. AID, the Alliance for Progress, the War on Poverty, the Job Corps, the Community Relations Service, "Title I" aid-to-education: Like those intermediate institutions, the Peace Corps now cements the status quo rather than loosens it. In due course, too, the Peace Corps has developed its own specific opposition; it is formed by returned volunteers (and to a lesser extent, staff members) who went into the Corps as idealists and came out as radicals.

Resignations

The most striking example of that process is the recent resignation of three Peace Corps volunteers in Turkey. After a year of teaching English in Turkish schools, the three — Sharon Buckley, Joseph Holzer and Walt Ruehlig — came to see the Peace Corps as "a clean smiling commercial for American militarism, imperialism, materialism, and racism." The Peace Corps and the State Department's "country team" in Turkey returned the insult and brought the three volunteers home.

Anti-War Corps

The immediate cause of the PCV's grief concerned their attempts to organize anti-war demonstrations of Americans in Turkey on the fall Moratorium and Mobilization days. On Oct. 15, they organized a rather tame "vigil" at the U. S. Embassy in Ankara. When a Turkish reporter tried to cover the event, he was assaulted by three US Marines in mufti, and thrown off the Embassy grounds. An Air Force medic who participated was ordered out of Turkey by US Ambassador William Handley, and was shipped hurriedly to Knasas.

Vigil

About 20 PCV's tried to hold another silent vigil on Nov. 14.

(Continued on Page 7)

Portrait of a Decade: "The Good Old Days"

By BILL WELLINGTON

"FROM THE CRASH TO THE BLITZ 1929-1939" by Cabell Phillips, 596 pages. Macmillan Company. $12.50.

When someone of age fifty speaks of the "good old days" of American life, it is nearly impossible for anyone of age twenty to grasp the idea that the old days were indeed so good. Looking retrospectively, the younger person sees only the blight caused by a crippling depression, the anxiety of jobless millions, and the horror of a cruel world war. Furthermore, if he is a student of history, a young person will be further dismayed by the fact that most historical sources in their description of the depression years create a picture that is anything but good.

It is this picture that Cabell Phillips effectively undermines in his self-styled "journalistic reprise" **From the Crash to the Blizt**, his description of the years from 1929 to 1939. From the start, the reader is enveloped by Phillips' portrait of a lost time filled with real heroes and villains. The arena of depiction is filled with such colorful figures as the fictional "Studs" Lonnigan, and the non-fictional "Baby-face" Nelson. Photographs, Magazine covers, and record labels are reprinted throughout the historical circus lest the reader become incredulous of Phillips' tale.

Franklin Roosevelt is the ringmaster for the show. The great father figure is the super hero of the times, as he coaxes, encourages, and reassures Americans along the road to recovery. Phillips' prose is incredibly vivid, and Roosevelt receives the best of his prose.

Clearly, this book is one that Phillips wanted to write for years. It is a work of joy. The author often gets carried away with himself, and the result is that the style is happily rambling, though not at all hard to read.

The only part that Phillips obviously did not enjoy writing is his description of FDR's political blunders of "packing" the courts, and the "purge" of 1937 (this section is neatly tucked away in twenty-nine pages near the end of the book).

The value of such a book is real only if the author does not attempt to draw conclusions about the times he is describing, for it should be left to the student, armed with images of the time to analyze. Cabell Phillips is a newspaper reporter, not an editor, and accordingly leaves out any final analysis of what he describes. The book has numerous drawbacks, no doubt. But if you are wondering about the "good old days," and can afford the price, this book gives you the insight of an eyewitness into a great deal of American History.

Constructing a Philosphy of Education

By DAVE KUNHARDT

Dean Dennis O'Brien often makes the distinction between philosophers who are hedgehogs and those who are foxes; the hedgehog being the man who arrives at one idea and carries it throughout his works, and the fox being the evasive but clever one who is critical of many issues without ever pinning himself down.

On the issue of constructing a philosophy of education, the Dean has always outwardly been a fox. He will often bring it up, as he did in his winter term lecture last Friday, a topic like requirements and offer a view from one side of the fence, without fully taking that position himself.

In the context of criticizing the papers given him for his fall course, Dean O'Brien defended the **idea** of requiring students to do work in an area which they would not enter on their own. But he did not attempt to defend Middlebury's present requirements. (A task which I know he would not want to undertake).

Perhaps it is proper for a teacher to avoid giving his answers and he should merely stimulate others into thinking, guiding them with criticism. One of the main criticism the Dean had of all of the papers from his course was that they did not have theories of personality or of the society for which a college prepares students from which a philosophy of education could be constructed. So it would seem that he considers this to be possible. But I for one have not in a year's contact with him discovered that he has a philosophy himself.

Certainly Dean O'Brien has made many specific suggestions for the curriculum (see article page 2) and he more than often draws analogies from several sources of theories, (he acknowledged a few of them Friday, both in jest and seriously: Plato, Rousseau, Freud) but I can not now think of a time when he has blended the theoretical and the practical, as he asked of his students.

So there may be deeper reason for not asserting **one** philosophy of education. I will venture to say that none are to be believed. Certainly it is possible to construct theories of personality and society that are useful **as theories.** But it is not possible to have an infallible model of people that is **practically** useful at the same time. People are to various to be explained by any one set of ideas.

Dean O'Brien himself spent a good part of his lecture asserting this very point: we are too complex to be dealt with by the simplicities of strict seriousness, romanticism, or blatant emotion. The audience found him particularly successful in his defense of irony and comedy, not so much when he was telling one of his "bad jokes," but when he was poking fun, especially at himself.

Many students have made cases for a closer kind of contact in the classroom, both between students and faculty and among students. Serious educators have made the same plea. Dean O'Brien referred to one case for moving the personal, the "in loco parentis," into the classroom.

Dean O'Brien however, does not see this as **desirable**, for several reasons. One: we should be freeing ourselves from the emotional connections of our earlier life. Obviously, a close personal dependence upon our mothers is not a healthy thing. And, borrowing from one kind of psycho-therapy, the professor should remain aloof and uninvolved from the student (patient) so that the Professor (doctor) will not become a substitute for previous dependencies.

Two: Students should not be allowed to interpret everything in terms of their private worlds, for the purpose of classes and indeed of teaching is to get students to deal in the public world of ideas.

Three: the situation of competition between peers, with an evaluator present, gives people the opportunity to demonstrate competence and to face one's own aggressions.

Dean O'Brien has not acknowledged the possibility that some might be so distant from the academic world at 18 or 19 that the connection between classroom and normal experience is not made, and thus the "public world" of the classroom is left as a boring thing which one does not fully participate in, and fails to carry over into the rest of his life, so the actual purpose of integrating the academic into the student is lost.

He also passed over the obvious existence of failure in every competitive situation. People not only be-

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New Mortar Board Policy

Last fall Mortar Board, finding its image on campus as an honorary society distasteful, voted to disband. Since then we have reconsidered and decided to build up the organization according to our new conception of it.

We now see Mortar Board primarily as a service organization and hold that the value of this service is our final justification. We see needs which can best be fulfilled by an organization such as Mortar Board (senior women who have their eye on the future.)

The need in particular that we have focused on is that of the modern educated woman's need of being aware of the things society expects of her (housewife, cook, wife, and mother), of knowing the opportunities and discrimination in careers, and the conflict between the professional woman and housewife.

Middlebury women are used to a relatively stimulating environment, but what happens when we get out? Around this idea we are planning a series of lectures and discussions.

Topics pursued are Nutrition (what exactly are certain chemicals and processing doing to our food), birth control, women's liberation, and possibly finance. There is much discussion and anxiety these days about the role of women and we would like to bring it out in the open on this campus.

As a service organization, the selection process is not for the purpose of honor and recognition, but as the most practical means to get membership. We believe that a judgment of a woman's willingness to commit herself to work in our organiza- contribution to the college in a

Since Mortar Board as a service organization is valid now (there are needs we feel we could serve), the judgment involved in selection is valid if and only if it is seen as a means of maintaining the organization, due to the necessity of having all its members committed to the organization. The judgment is purely that of a woman's worth as a Motar Board member, not the worth of an individual as a more important member of a community.

We do not want to be misunderstood, for we do not see a woman's particular kind of contribution to the college in a hierarchical form. Everyone contributes in different ways, but not in better ways — we contribute to different parts of the college, making its structure dynamic and just through government and journalism, offering opportunities of expanding our knowledge through movies, lectures, etc., and enriching the environment of total learning through interactions with others and our capacity to love, understand and accept others.

Mortar Board by no means attempts to evaluate all these contributions. We have tried to loosen and broaden our membership, however, expanding membership to 25-30 and making grade point averages far less important.

This is the conception we have of ourselves, and we are asking the college community to accept this and help us become a working and vital organization in Middlebury. Perhaps we are being unrealistic and do not know the nature of social and cultural change, that previous conceptions are hard to get away from and that even our new conception does not

Continued from page 6

Tenure Document to be Voted on by Faculity at February Meeting

Committee Head Dr. Saul Discusses Tenure Report

By TED HOBSON

Dr. George B. Saul II, chairman of the Ad Hoc Faculty Rules Committee, outlined the many problems in formulating the Tenure Document in an interview with **The Campus.**

Dr. Saul said that there were no "**major** changes, particularly major changes in concept" proposed in the Document. "The Document tries more than anything else, I would think, to clarify points that may be confusing in the Faculty Handbook now, tries to straighten out procedures that may be a bit illogical.

"Probably the only point that is new is the one that relates to the probationary period. The reason for that is simply to try to set up a system which will be as fair as possible to both the faculty and the College Corporate. The object is really to give the faculty member the maximum chance to develop and prove himself as a teacher before the College has to make a final decision on him, in other words, before the end of the probationary period.

"The probationary period is not in conformance with AAUP specifications. . .We know that we are in violation. What we are doing is simply presenting to the faculty a plan that, independently of what the AAUP might think, the committee feels is a good plan."

A proposal made by Karla Baehr at the College Council, which will be put on the floor of the Faculty meeting, is to allow interviews of faculty by the Senior Council. Replied Dr. Saul, "Just imagine, for a moment, the faculty member coming up for interview before the Senior Faculty Council. . .that is going to make the recommendation concerning his promotion. Just picture the situation for a moment. An inquisition for the faculty member. A hideously embarassing situation for the council. I can not see where it would possibly contribute a thing. I really think that. . .in practice, it could be nothing but destructive.

Asked if the Rules Committee considered abolishing tenure, Dr. Saul replied, "We had a long discussion on it. There are quite a number of faculty members who wouldn't object to this at all. But it simply never quite came through. I suppose that it's a pretty big step to take. If the Middlebury Faculty took such a step, it would be one of the first faculties in the country (to do so). It is almost certain that it would hurt our recruiting efforts for one thing, and for another thing, it is possible that it might be replaced with other methods of security," such as informal tenure agreements. He noted other possibilities, adding, "The idea of labor unions to me, for instance would be repugnant."

Dr. Saul said that the majority of the Committee "did seem to anticipate more difficulty than opportunity" in abolishing tenure. Asked how many Committee members favored abolition of tenure, Dr. Saul replied, "I can think of several; this was discussed quite some time ago, a year and a half ago almost, and I'm not sure of the exact lineup; there were at least several who felt this was. Frankly, I was one of them."

Concerning the issue that students are to be consulted, but had no vote in reappointment or tenure decisions, Dr. Saul said, "The matters often involve such long range considerations. . for the College that is simply would not be humanly possible to expect a student who had been here for four years and doesn't expect to be here longer than that, in fact fervently hopes he won't, to be abel to give. . .

Continued on page 9

From an Instructor to a Professor: How It Works

An instructor is first identified by a member of the interested Department. He is generally invited to the College to spend a day or two, and to be interviewed by the Dean of the Faculty, if he is on campus, sometimes by the President, and generally by the chairman of the division involved.

He looks at the Department, or, if it is a large department, he talks with at least three of its tenured faculty, as well as any other faculty who may be interested in a militar specialty within the field.

Making an Offer

When the instructor leaves, an informal committee, composed of the people who have met the candidate, gather and decide whether to make an offer. The size of the offer is recommended to the President by the Dean of the Faculty and the Department. Instructor appointments are for one year.

Each ensuing year the Department makes a recommendation to the Senior Faculty Council, presently composed of Professors Catton, Saul, and Turner, for or against the instructor's reappointment. The Senior Council generally acts according to the Department's recommendation. As with all decisions by the Council, the reappointment decision is only a recommendation to the President, who will make a recommendation to the Board of Trustees. Senior Council decisions are rarely overruled.

Probationary Period

When the Assistant Professor has taught at Middlebury for the required probationary period, he comes up before the Senior Council for a tenure recommendation. Assistant Professors are generally warned at the time of a previous reappointment decision if they are unlikely to receive tenure. However, the Senior Council consists of three members elected to staggered three year terms, and such a warning could be overruled by a subsequent Council.

When tenure is granted to a faculty member, he becomes a Professor and cannot be fired by the College. Persons who have tenure at other colleges and subsequently come to Middlebury generally teach for three years before they are granted or denied tenure by the College.

Report Proposed Change in Tenure Rules . . .

Continued from page 1

the recommended qualifying period "is really to give the faculty member the maximum chance to develop and prove himself as a teacher."

New Appeals Board

The Rules Committee recommended that the Committee on Conference with the Trustees should serve as the committee to hear tenure appeals. The Rules Committee "agreed that the present dual role of the 'Senior (Faculty) Council' as the Sub-Committee on Promotion and Tenure and as the committee hearing appeals from its own decisions, should be terminated."

Present tenure decisions are made as a recommendation to the President by the Senior Faculty Council, or the 'Sub-Committee on Promotion and Tenure," as it is formally known. The Senior Council is presently composed of Professors Catton, Saul and Turner, the tenured members of the Faculty Council. One member joins the Senior Council each year for a three year term. The method of selection was a topic that the Tenure Document left to the Faculty.

Faculty Council

Two plans for selection of members of the Faculty Council were outlined in the Report. The Council is composed of the Senior Faculty Council and three untenured faculty. In both plans, the faculty will select three members of the rank of professor, and three members of any other rank, in a preliminary qualifying ballot.

Under Plan 1, faculty members will then vote for one member from each of the two categories. "If a nominee in either category receives a majority of ballots cast and a number which equals or exceeds thirty-five percent of the current voting membership of the Faculty, he shall be declared elected; otherwise, the President shall select from among the final nominees a member to serve, provided that the member so selected shall have been designated by at least twenty-five percent of the Faculty." The report adds, "The Rules Committee, by large majority, favors the first plan."

Under Plan 2, "If a candidate in either category receives a majority of the votes cast and a number which equals or exceeds thirty-five percent of the current voting membership of the Faculty, he shall be declared elected." Otherwise members in each of the two categories. If no one equals or exceeds thirty-five percent of the vote, there will be a run-off between the two leading members in the category.

Consulting Students

The Tenure Document "favors the introduction of a procedure for obtaining student evaluations of the teaching effectiveness of faculty members who are being considered for reappointment, promotion or tenure." But the Report continues, "on the other hand, the Committee does not favor student participation in the deliberations of the Sub-Committee, because of the personal and highly sensitive and confidential nature of such deliberations and because the deliberations can involve complex factors which students do not have sufficient background and experience to evaluate."

The Rules Committee, or, formally, "The Faculty Committee on Rules of Appointment and Tenure," was composed of Professors Baker, Clifford, Gleason, Leng, Littlefield, Prickitt, Saul and Tillinghast; Dean Cubeta; and two non-voting students, Jack Bornstein and Gilbert Kujovich.

One policy recommended in the report is likely to become increasingly controversial as the competition for tenure and reappointment becomes stiffer at Middlebury. This involves the question of whether or not the Senior Council should be called upon to explain or defend its decisions.

The Tenure Document states clearly: "Although the College normally discusses its position with the faculty who are denied reappointment or tenure, it should not be obligated to defend its decision in any official way unless questions of academic freedom or violations of procedure arise."

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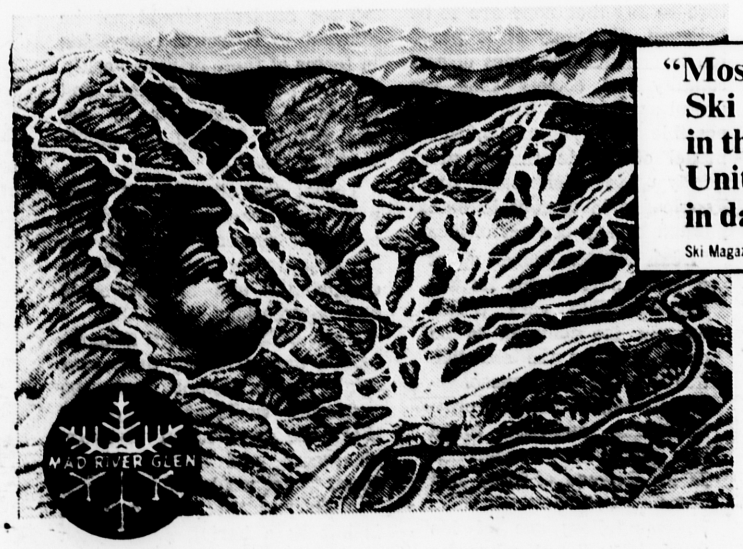

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Open House

There will be an open question - and - answer session conducted by Student Senate Chairman Karla Baehr next Wednesday, Jan. 28th, at 7:00 P.M. in the Willard Lounge. The topic to be discussed is the recently posed Senate measure concerning restrictions on Middlebury students living off-campus. All those who have any questions or doubts about the measure are encourage dto attend.

Workshop Schedule

Saturday—9:00 A.M. Group meeting in Proctor—bring portfolios.
1-8 P.M. Mr. Lisson will be available to talk to any interested students about their work.
Sunday—1-8 P.M. Individual conferences in Proctor 220 — bring portfolios.
***2:00 P.M. Gallery talk suggested to public.**
Monday—8:00 A.M. Slide Show — suggested to public.
1-5 P.M. Individual conferences in Proctor 220 — bring portfolios.
8:00 P.M. Wrap-up in Proctor Lounge — critique of all work done in the workshop.
All events are open to everyone — those starred may be of special interest.

PCV's...

Continued from page 5

but were turned back at the Embassy gates and ordered to disperse. Requests to discuss the matter with the ambassador were ignored, and the three principal organizers decided to quit.

In a letter to the Peace Corps assistant director in Turkey, the three said that their teaching work consisted mainly of filling "slots in the Turkish educational system." Their availability, they said, discouraged Turks from training their own teachers, and prevented development of reform of the stagnant educational system.

Cultural Imperialists

Long ago, all attempts to use Peace Corps volunteers as international "community organizers" were scotched by the State Department and its increasingly repressive Peace directorate. The volunteer's role as a lowly and bored agent of cultural imperialism was all that remained, and it is no wonder that many of the volunteers dropped into one or another level of opposition. Hundreds of them are now organizing into the Committee of Returned Volunteers, whose long-term objective, naturally, is the destruction of the Peace Corps that sold them out.

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Snowmobiles Protested

A new element within the Middlebury College Mountain Club, tentatively called the "Environmental Quality Group," embarked last week on a further effort to involve Middlebury students in aiding conservation and ecological preservation. On Friday the group circulated a petition in Proctor Hall dealing with the threatened violation of wilderness reserves in New York State.

The petition, signed by about 20 percent of the student body, asked that the N. Y. State Wildlife Commission continue to exclude snowmobiles from Adirondack Forest Wildlife reserves. Snowmobiles were described in the petition as "dangerous to plants," "disturbing to wildlife," and "annoying at best to hikers." Allowing the snowmobiles in the forest would further have violated a clause in the state constitution which says the reserves are to be "forever wild."

Previously some members of the Mountain Club had sent letters to Vermont Senator George Aiken protesting the proposed National Timber Supply Act. The group noticed an item in an outing club bulletin that called attention to the fact that the Commission was being pressured by the snowmobile lobby into opening the Adirondack area.

Although the Conservation Department did not want to violate the virgin wilderness, they were in need of demonstrated public support. Thus the Middlebury Mountain Club rallied to the cause.

Future plans of the Environmental Quality Group include an effort to curtail pollution of Otter Creek and the Connecticut River. Some of the members feel that the College should use a more effective means of treating the sewage it dumps in Otter Creek. The group also hopes to participate in the National Environmental Teach-In in April.

Photo Workshop

A Photography Club has been established to offer interested students instruction, workshops, shows and sale outlets. The club, recognizing that the college does not plan to incorporate photography into its curriculum presently, hopes to improve the quality of photography on the campus through critical self-evaluation and outside professional advice.

This weekend the photography club is sponsoring a workshop. Ben Lifson, a freelance photojournalist in Boston will be on campus from Saturday through Tuesday. Mr. Lifson taught photography at Boston University and Project Inc. in Cambridge and recently has been working on studies of a gypsy colony in South Boston and a group of motorized nomads who live in Air stream trailers and travel through New England.

This Friday, at 9:30 and 10:00 The Barber Shop, **starring W. C. Fields will be shown in the Bandroom. Admission is 25c.**

Sheli Says: Earnest Puntilio

Yes readers, Sheli is now shivering and "chattering" in the Winter Wonderland capital of America, Middleland! If only you could be here with me, watching all those of the swinging set trek up to the Ski Bowl (the "in" center of "in-"-activity) in droves, all hours of the daylong. One has only to relax by the fireplace in this cozy, intimate lodge to catch the cream of the new young crop at its exuberant best. These are the people setting the trends for the decade of the seventies and beyond.

I do so wish you could all be here with me to gaze at the array of chic young men and women from all sections of the country . . . and world! I overheard one fashionable young man counseling a 'freshman woman of the world" about the "must" academic course for the winter next year . . . seemed very excited . . . intellectually (seems to be a familiar face at the Ski Bowl . . . any guesses?)

However, academic pursuits defintely rate low on the list of the most successful conversation openers here. The earnest puntilio would be wise to bone up on the latest ski jargon and exclusive equipment . . . you don't want to be a warm-weather peasant, now do you? It's permissable not to know how to handle a string of moguls on the mountains, but it is inexcusable not to know what a menacing mogul is! Yes readers, you have things to do to prepare yourself for Middleland life.

I could go on and on; there is soooo much to say . . . but dears, I **am** late for my very first ski lesson. One **must** learn how to survive Middleland during those winter months . . . ala, man invented skiing.

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Governance Comm. Talks About Past & Future Action

At the College Governance committee meeting last Thursday, the members considered their progress to date, and discussed future action. Assoc. Professor Clifford, chairman, commented that he felt the committee had reached a consensus of opinion on some basic points.

Outlining past progress, he said the committee sees a definite need for streamlining the governance structure so that less of the faculty and students time would be spent on committee work, and more time could be devoted to learning and teaching.

A second matter of agreement is that the administration should administer rather than set policies. Mr. Clifford pointed out that such streamlining and simplification would necessitate willingness on the part of the college to allow the administration to take over the administrative, or "housekeeping" duties.

These beliefs are the basis for the changes in the governmental structure of the college which the committee is presently discussing. The new structure would, in theory, involve fewer people, and therefore release time for many others, as well as simplifying committee tasks in order to prevent unwarranted drain on the time and energies of the participants. The committee has divided into three sub-committees to work out the specifics of the proposal.

When the proposal for new structure is completed, the governance committee plans to discuss organization of effective communication among the different elements of the college. It will consider the possibilities of an annual "state of the college" address by the president, annual admissions, student government, and trustee committee reports. Also, they will study the possible value of semester statements by the various deans, and perhaps a semi-annual student life and issues analysis by the Dean of the College.

The Governance Committee plans to hold information and discussion meeting with the college constituencies shortly.

Skiing...

Continued from page 6

of Bruce Tanner, Dag Bernsten, and Andre McMullen (the only experienced racer) can call up performances equal to the rough carnival competition expected. Building for coming years are freshmen Peter Sheffer, Scott Helmers, Bill Holland, Peter Goodwin, and Gary Johnson, some of whom have no cross country experience at all prior to this season. Coach Bower has been pleased with their progress, however.

The women's cross country skiers, Cindy Wright and Nini Hindert have followed a diverse but rigorous training program through the fall, and are learning fast how to ski fast.

The jumping talent has improved vastly over previous years. Freshman John Guest placed fourth at the Lake Placid meet, which earned him a spot on the Eastern team. The national jumping tournaments in Eau Claire, Wisc. on Jan. 24 and Leavenworth, Washington on Jan. 31 cannot both be attended by John due to lack of funds in the Eastern Ski Assoc. He will be able to make the Eau Claire event, however, and John will be back in time to compete in the carnival circuit.

Avery Caldwell, recent Middlebury graduate, has been jumping extremely well, winning meets at Lake Placid and Hanover, N. H. He will be able to compete in both national jumping competitions. Bruce McLaughry, the only veteran jumper now in the college, fell jumping last weekend, and has suffered minor injuries. He is expected to be all right very soon, though. Hugh Barber, another freshman jumper, looks very promising — he will run cross country as well, if needed.

The overall outlook for the

Continued on page 10

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Nordic Skiers Strong McNulty to Ski in Europe

By CINDY WRIGHT

The Middlebury nordic ski team has put in some phenomenal individual performances already this season. If the demonstrated high caliber skiing can be worked into the depths of the team, 1970 could be a very good year.

Joe McNulty, the sophomore star footrunner and special cross country skier, is doing exceptionally well this year. He skied a smooth 15 km at the Lake Placid JFK Memorial games to place seventh among Americans in the first FIS championship try-outs. McNulty himself seemed surprised about his high finish, but considering all the training on and off season he has done through high school and here at Middlebury, his success is well earned.

In the second try-out race at Putney, Vt., McNulty finished the 30 km course once more among the top ten American competitors, although the furthest he had ever previously raced was 20 km's. His ability to project past experience into an unfamiliar event proved McNulty to be potentially an extremely good racer. In the final try-out, again in Putney on a 15 km course, Joe placed eighth. As the results were printed up, his hopes of being named to the FIS team of seven US skiers skyrocketed to the level of possibility. Before that time it had seemed too incredible to even consider it happening, and besides, he exclaimed, "I have to stay in school!" An hour later he was named to the team that will compete in the FIS championship competition Feb. 14-22 in Czechoslovakia. During the whole trip, the cross country team will compete in several other races throughout Scandinavia and Europe. They will be gone for six weeks, hopefully returning in time for Joe to compete in Midd's carnival.

This is a tremendous opportunity for McNulty to develop his potential. He, being a member of a national A squad, will receive all the advantages of national training camps which take place all year round, and will be able to use the best equipment available.

Meanwhile Back to Breadloaf

Hopefully the cross country team that remains, consisting

Continued on page 7

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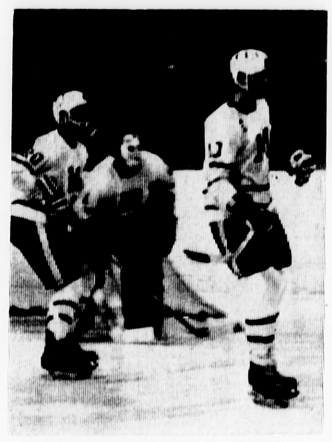
Forbes' Panthers Ravage Chance at Division II Title

By NAT AYER

Wendy Forbes' skaters are now enjoying their hottest winning streak in the last couple of years. By lately squashing Norwich and Boston State, they have boosted their season record to nine wins and only three losses.

The success so far has been due to a particularily potent first corps, the dependable goaltending of Fuzzy Van Wert, and the solid depth of the substitutes. In other words, the whole team.

The first line of Jim Glynn, Iggy, and Dave Norton have netted thirty-one goals, and lead the team scoring along with defenseman Larry Dixon, who has picked up seventeen assists in the twelve games. Dave Pierson leads the defensemen, dominating with his big body (he took one Boston player out for a full period) and long reach. Gary Valby is still another cause of the Panther rampage. While only getting one goal before Christmas, he has since scored one in each of the last five games, plus snatching his first intercollegiate hat trick.

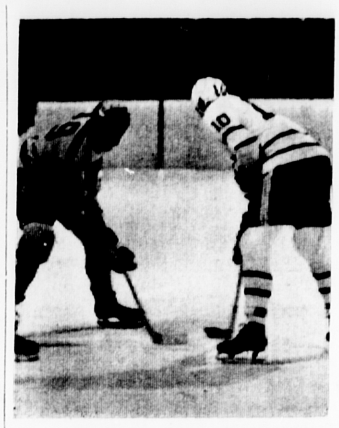


Iggy and Anderson patrol the goal.
Photo by Atwater

First of Three

In perhaps a surprisingly clean game against Norwich last week, the Panthers won the first of three vitally important contests, as far as the Division II title is concerned. It was Rick Kelly's game, as he put two by the Cadet goaler in the third period to break a 3-3 tie, and add the insurance goal. They both came on identical plays, where freshman defensemen Chris Burr fed him at center ice, and Rick marched in to burn slapshots from the left face-off circle.

Middlebury had slowed up some in the second period, and they had to put on pressure to overcome the hard military skaters. Other scorers for Middlebury were Gary Valby, Dave Norton, and Chris Burr. Dave's was an alert tip-in while Chris' was similar to Kelly's, a slapshot. Gary's was the most outstanding. He beautifully anticipated a point pass, and darted in to steal the puck from the Norwich defensemen. He then walked up the ice to shame the Cadet goalie, neatly tossing him aside with a head fake, and casually flicking the puck into the open net.



Co-Capt. Iggy faces off.
Photo by Atwater

10-4 Boston Whitewash

The Boston State massacre was especially tasty since they had previously defeated Merrimack College 4-2, and that team is ranked number one in Division II. The Panthers seem to be heading to a division title, unattained for several years.

After a shakey start when B.S. seemed to dominate the action, Middlebury took control, and went on to play one of their better games of the winter. Gary Valby sparked the team with his hat trick, and Dave Pierson successfully scared off much opposition with his heavy checking. He was really good, stealing pucks, blocking shots, and keeping Fuzzy protected. After the game, by the way, Van Wert moved into a tie with Bowdoin's Barey as top Division II goaltender with a 2.50

Continued on page 10

By JOHN STEVENSON

With the completion of volleyball before Xmas, the Ericson-MacDonald point totals are as follows: Zeta Psi is still in the lead with 233, followed by KDR (196), PKT (193), and DU (163), while the others are far behind. Things could easily change, however, as basketball and hockey enter the limelight. Both races deserve much mention, so to allow ample coverage, I will discuss basketball in this issue, saving the slower-moving hockey league for next week.

WHO SHOULD PLAY?

Traditionally the most popular sport, BBall takes on several new twists this season. The first and most important regards eligibility. Undoubtedly much to the dismay of Mr. Walters, DU has more 1969 lettermen than the current team. For various reasons, such stars as McClain, Kufta, Skelley, and Olenoski have decided to forego varsity basketball, wishing instead to compete in the highly-tauted Bush League. In the past, lettermen in the previous season have not been allowed to play in the respective intramural sport, partly to encourage varsity participation, but more important to give each team a fair crack at the title, insuring the real foundation of intramurals: competition. One remembers only 2 years ago when Dave Nicholson, an All-America soccer player, was forbidden to participate in soccer intramurals. He would make a farce out of the league, they said. Even though intramurals was a chance for the average hacker to get some exercise and gym credit, to take away the chance to win, to eliminate competition, would ruin the program. This too they said, and so Nicholson watched from the sidelines.

Recently, however, a meeting was called by Mr. Kelley, at the request of DU, to discuss the possibility of a change in the eligibility rule. Only four out of twelve representatives showed up, and it was quickly decided that any non-varsity athlete should be able to play intramurals. This sounds fair enough, but we must also look at the effect of this on the teams that don't possess varsity caliber athletes. With DU unbeatable by perhaps even the varsity, and defending champ ZP vastly improved with the addition of Doug Monroe, what will be the reaction of the other weaker teams? Will their interest and desire to win remain high, or will it fade and result in a number of forfeits? Do you let everyone play, perhaps destroying competition and eventually the league, or do you make exceptions to preserve it. Unfortunately, in each case of this 2-part dilemma you're being unfair to someone. One must keep in mind, however, that the intramural program here at Middlebury is based on organizational participation.

DU'S LEAGUE

Rivaling the Mob in the White League are the incredible Indies, or Hill Hounds, as they are affectionately called. They possess a collection of ex-jocks that still must have the folks back home marveling. High-scoring Jimmie Brown, Steve Krauss, and Bob Jesus!Maria! have moved over from tottering TC, and Ray Rivera, finally rid of last year's splinters, is as good a guard as any.

Rounding out the stars of the squad are Pete Quinn, Marcos Jones, and Bill "the Stilt" Collins of DTO fame, all of whom possess freshman practice jerseys. An awesome combination, but not enough to beat DU, who behind the efforts of long-haired John McClain and scrappy Jack Bouffard, edged them out last week.

Other outside contenders in the White League include KDR, led by high-scoring Ed Yunck and dependable Don Spaidal, and Dana Jones' Phi Tau Lodge squad, who will soon discover that a basketball is altogether different from a volleyball!

BLUE LEAGUE

Sig Ep and Zete will fight it out here for the honors. The Siggies, playing "Spink" (hockey on motorcycles) to get in shape, are led by Fearsome Fred Johnston, rugged Glenn Geiger, and old pro Tom DeRogatis, who together possess a balanced scoring attack and a tough zone defense. Their only weakness is their apparent inability to sprint up and down the court more than five times without the aid of emergency oxygen application. A healthy Mike Goldberger and four minute quarters could make them even tougher.

Zeta Psi has been champ for the past 2 years, but will have a very difficult time recapturing the championship, even though its team this year will be their strongest. Returning are dependable seniors Joel Conn, Gary Westerman, Larry Colvin, and Nhoj Nosnevets, plus vital big men Easy Ed Lord and Bye Bye Bergstrom. The big addition, however, is ex-varsity super-sub Pearl Monroe, whose flashy **passing** has some observers calling him another Oscar Robertson. If Zete can get by Sig Ep, and if the DU stars can contact VD, then perhaps the great plastic cup can again be carried down to 98 S. Main.

The rest of the Blue teams (ASP, CP, FAC) are plagued with a common problem: little talent. Slug needs more consistent outside shooting, plus a man or two over Bob Bianchetti's 6'2". CP has the height in Daryl Johnson and Joe Sasano, but needs a little less grease on the fingertips, plus a man to bring the ball up the court, while the Faculty suffers from having too many chiefs, and not enough Indians. Perhaps if Pullipully tried out. . .Finally, if talented Phil Pope and Steve Stratos can organize the freshmen, the League could be that much more interesting.

OUTLOOK

Speaking of interst, no true competitor likes to play for second place. It is my sincere hope that, despite the recent rule change, the basketball league this year will continue to exhibit its traditional quality of close competition and rivalry. If it does not, and some of the weaker teams succumb to apathy, still another reassessment of our thoughts might be in order to preserve the structure.

Ignore This Space

Drinking Age Considered

The Health and Welfare Committee of the Vermont State Senate held a public hearing in Montpelier today to consider proposed legislation that would lower the drinking age in Vermont.

Senate Bill 120, introduced by Sen. Robert West, R-Rutland, would drop the drinking age from 21 to 20 and apply only to the purchase of wine and beer.

Other legislators on the committee are known to favor lowering the drinking age to 18 so that it would match the New York state law.

Proponents of the drinking law change have frequently cited the number of traffic accidents that have resulted from Vermont young people driving back and forth to New York to drink and buy beer.

A number of Vermont college students appeared at the hearing today and Chuck Butler, director of the Governor's Commission on Student Affairs, has urged all students in the state to make their views known by writing to members of the legislature.

Senators on the Health and Welfare Committee include Stoyan Christowe (chairman), Charles L. Delaney, Dorothy P. Shea, George B. Hayes, and Fred Westphal. Mail should be addressed to the Vermont State Senate, State House, Montpelier Vermont, 05602.

Butler also urged that letters about the drinking age be sent to Governor Dean Davis and Lt. Governor Thomas Hayes.

Philosophy of Education

Continued from page 5

come more isolated from their peers, but they can also be cut off from whatever good expectations they might have had of themselves, and failure is perpetuated.

Criticism aside, O'Brien has probably the best imagination in the college for coming up with curricular reforms, and he is more able than those who do have good imaginations to put his proposals in palatable form.

Middlebury is a traditinal institution, with conventional subject-matters and conservative ways. There is a possibility that it will remain this way. But if it changes, I'm willing to wager that O'Brien is going to be as responsible as any other single person.

The inequalities suffered by the many are in no way justified by the rise of a few.

Saul Discusses Tenure

Continued from page 8

the necessary weighting to long-term considerations."

He called student reaction "very important," but said tenure and reappointment decisions "can involve very personal, very sensitive, very delicate considerations, which one can often approach reasonably only after a pretty considerable amount of experience in the field. Remember that the Senior Council is made up of senior faculty only; it doesn't even include junior faculty."

"As far as the classroom performance of the teacher is concerned. . .nobody can judge better than students, as far as immediate impression is involved." But Dr. Saul pointed out, sometimes colleagues of a faculty member "can see aspects . . .that a student might miss. A popular teacher may have elements of weakness which are very serious. His students may not spot them. His colleagues may."

Reappointment and Tenure

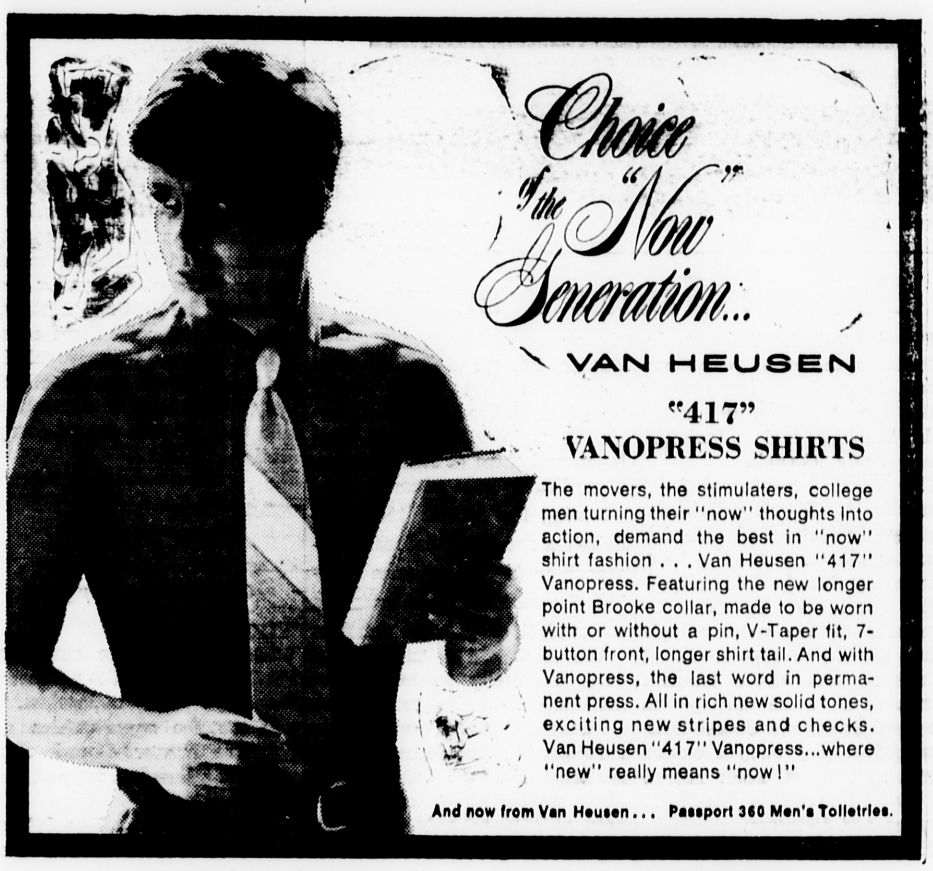
Of reappointment and tenure, Dr. Saul said, "You really have to speak of them in the same breath because every reappointment looks toward tenure." He noted, "The problems that the College will be facing are that it is hiring large numbers of extremely fine young faculty. Yet there is going to have to be a certain amount of mobility, a certain amount of opportunity for fresh people, fresh ideas, so that ten, fifteen years from now the College isn't completely locked in, with no chance to change its faculty at all. In as much as a very high percentage of the faculty that come are deserving of tenure, this is simply going to mean that some deserving people are not going to receive it."

"Certainly a point would come at which the person who is not likely to receive tenure would be told so at the time he received a reappointment. We make every attempt to give reasonable and fair warning."

Some upcoming tenure decisions will undoubtedly involve a certain amount of misunderstanding, but, Dr. Saul pointed out, "If extensive explanations were to be required, it might very well involve disclosure of confidential information which would make obtaining of condidential information more difficult or impossible in the future."

Is there any way of alleviating the inevitable distrust that is likely to come from some of the Senior Council's decisions? "I wish there were a way of doing it. No, I'm afraid that some misunderstanding is going to be inevitable. I think that if there is an attempt to understand what is involved on both sides, once the avenues of communication with the students become a little bit more firmly established, which is what we're trying to do in this document.

"And if the students try to sit back, and think for a few minutes on what must be on the minds of the faculty committees, too, I think that the misundersandings could be kept to a minimum. I wish I could be so optimistic as to say they could be avoided; I'm afraid they can't."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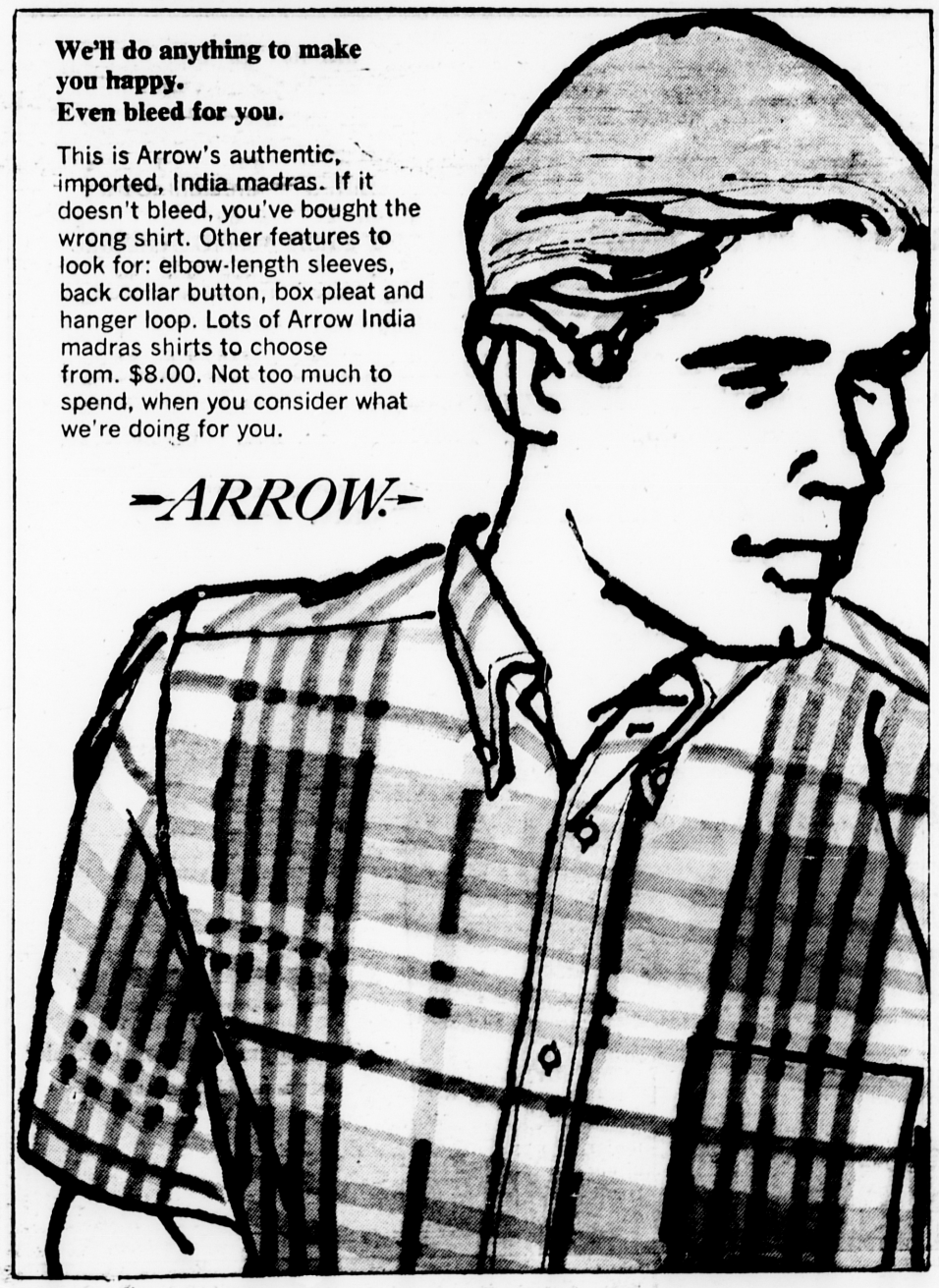
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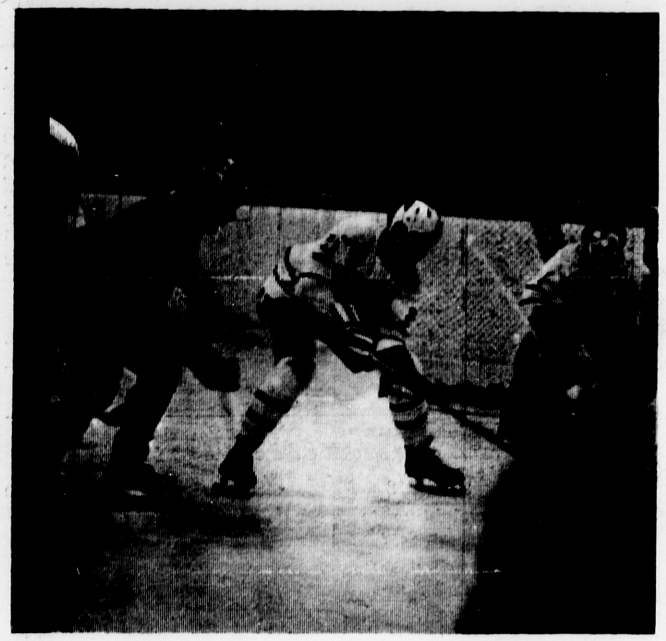

Dave Norton beginning, face-off action.

Photo by Atwater

Co-Capt. Pierson heads up ice.

Photo by Atwater

Debate Team Record

The largest Middlebury debate team in recent years continues to perform successfully under the direction of Coach Dale Deletis and Assistant Coach Andy Merdek.

The Varsity, represented by Jim Pratt, Connie Brittain, Shelley Fedyck, and Merdek recently placed first at a tournament at Boston University.

Jim Pratt and Connie Brittain reached the quarter-finals round at St. Joseph's, Eliott Polebaum and Chris Sienick, competed at Pace College in the semi-finals, and Connie Brittain and Shelley Fedyck placed fourth at Stanton. Their record for nine tournaments to date is 46 wins and 28 losses.

The Novice team has entered six contests. At Pace College, Joanne Paris and Robert Buxbaum won first place. Along with Mel McLeod and Noel Ferris, they placed second at Wesleyan and third at Iona College, compiling a 51-21 record.

During the winter term the debaters are doing extensive research on federal revenue sharing, the national topic which is the subject of all their debates.

The team will debate at Harvard University in the largest tournament in the country on January 28, 29, 30 where more than one hundred teams will be participating. On the same dates, part of the team will debate at William and Mary College, in Virginia.

Hockey . . .

Continued from page 6

goals against average.

Besides Valby's two slapshots and one tip-in, John Boothroyd found the mark twice, one culminating a pretty passing play with Iggy, the other slapping it home. Norton, Pierson, Burr, and Kelly were the other single goal scorers.

That victory brought the Panthers to a 6-1 division record, and undoubtedly will serve as a lift for the critical Vermont game which was played yesterday.

Skiing

Continued from page 7

Middlebury ski team this winter is good, especially if the alpine men can ski consistently. The jumping is much improved, and the weakness in cross country should mend itself as the season progresses. A major problem will be getting point winning talent for all three events onto a ten-man team, regulation for the carnival circuit. Middlebury has a lack of competitors who can ski two events competently.

Continued from page 4

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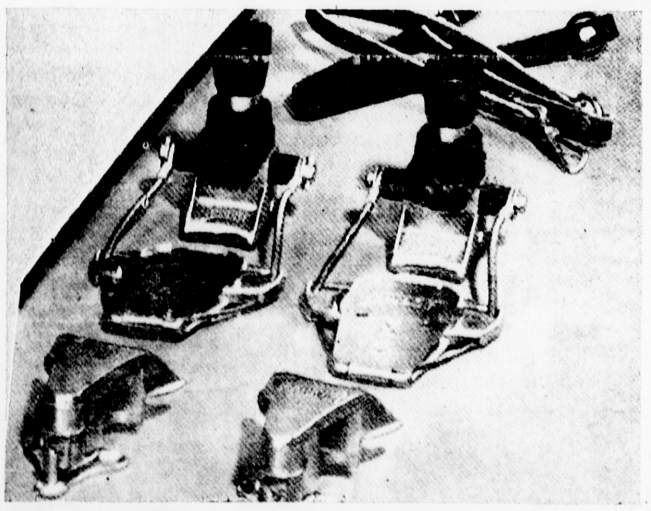

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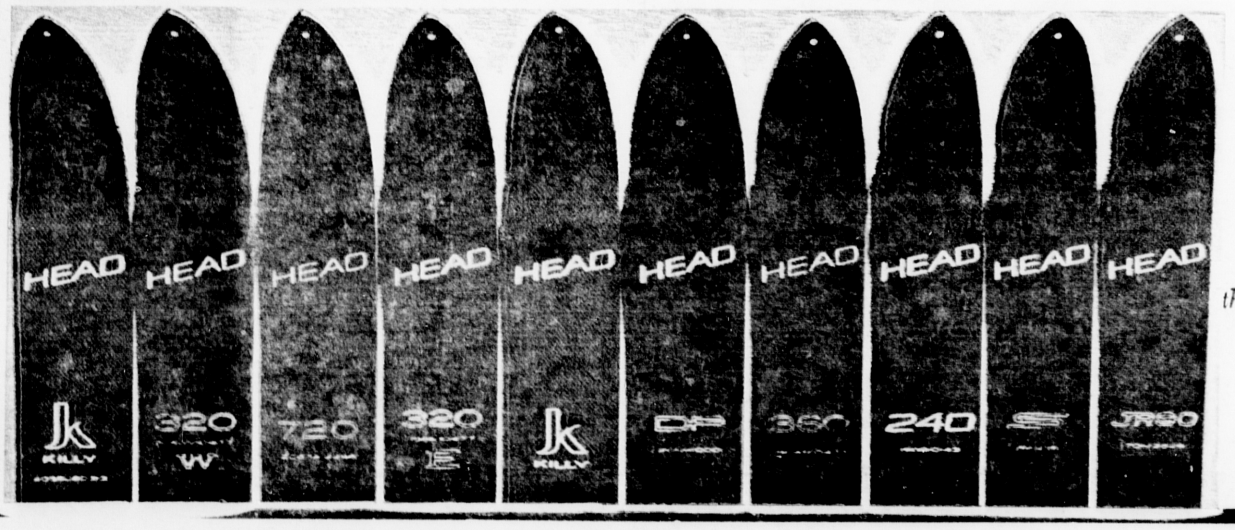

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